

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

601

VOL. 1.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845.

No. 14.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

CIRCULATION, 15,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all informations received in cases of *Felony* and of *Misdemeanors* of an aggravated nature, and against *Receivers of Stolen Goods*, reported *Thieves*, and offenders escaped from justice, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offence; the names of persons charged with offences, who are known, but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known; their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity; the names of *Assistants* and *Accessories*, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of *Stolen Herbs*, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1845, by Enoch E. Camp and George Wilkes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

NO. III.—CONTINUED.

CHARLES AND JAMES WEBB.

Having triumphed over the obstacle of the main entrance of the bank, as we described in our last number, the two daring burglars effected their entrance on a gloomy night in the latter part of the month of March, and taking in succession the impressions of the locks of the doors that intervened between them and the different apartments, at last accomplished free egress and ingress, not only through every room of the building, but also into every desk that it contained.

Displaying an almost miraculous degree of self-command, they strictly abstained from touching the heaps of notes and gold that lay before their eyes, and satisfied themselves alone with taking copies of the business correspondence of the bank, with securing the paper on which they wrote their drafts, the ink with which they drew them, and the signatures of the officers, as well as of several of its mercantile and financial correspondents. Having at length accomplished all their objects, these acute and masterly performers carefully replaced every article which they had disarranged, re-locked the desks and doors, and left the place with their precious items carefully secreted in their bosoms.*

* These, and a few circumstances to follow, have been previously related in the Supplement to the Life

THE BOSTON TRAGEDY.



TIRRELL MURDERING MARY ANN BICKFORD.

When they had regained the security of their own lodging-room, they spread the stolen memoranda and papers before them, and having studied them with peculiar care, arranged their whole future plan of proceeding.

Five certificates were then drawn by Reed in a masterly fac-simile of the hand-writing of the Cashier of the Orleans Bank, and signed with his name, each purporting to be a regular official certificate given by that officer of the temporary deposit in his institution of a heavy sum of money by the person whose name was mentioned therein, and in whose favor the certificate of course was drawn. There were five of these false tokens manufactured, as we have before stated. The two first certified to the deposit of the sums of \$13,000 each, and they, as well as each of the rest, were drawn to the credit of a different depositor. The third was for a sum of \$21,000, the fourth for \$18,000, and the fifth was drawn for \$23,000. This last was to the credit of Nathaniel Brittain.

Having proceeded thus far, it became necessary to decide on whom these several certificates should be presented. A brief examination of the Bank correspondence led them to the selection of the La Fayette Bank at Louisville, Ky., and the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the two first; of the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, for the third; the Mechanics' or Franklin Bank, of Baltimore, for the fourth; and Jacob Little, broker, of New York, for the largest and the last. This settled, the certificates were cut in two, and forged letters, also purporting to come from the Cashier of the Orleans Bank, were written to each of the above named banks and person, and one half of the certificate intended for presentation, enclosed, with the information, that the person in whose favor it was drawn, would shortly call with the other half; when, after due examination that it was the true remaining portion of that already sent, they were to pay the specified amount, and charge the same to the

Jack Reed, published in a foregoing number. We find it necessary to repeat them, however, in justice to the present history; and the reader will find this course warranted by several new particulars which were omitted before.

business he experienced a difficulty. Little refused to honor it unless Mr. Brittain, (this was the name in this latter draft, and consequently Webb's alias at the time,) would identify himself as the real person in whose favor the certificate was drawn. This rendered Little therefore to have recourse to the letter of introduction which had been prepared for such an emergency. He selected one that was directed to Mr. David Thompson, the present cashier of the Bank of America, a notorious scamp of a fraud, that gentleman was easily deceived, and receiving the pseudo Mr. Brittain with the utmost courtesy, readily accompanied him to Mr. Little's office, and gave the necessary assurances of the unquestionable character of his newly-made acquaintance.

This high endorsement had the desired effect, and Mr. Little gave his check on the Union Bank for \$23,000, the deficit being retained out of the sum of \$23,000, as discount off. Rejoicing in the successful evasion of the threatened obstacle, Webb at once stepped into the Union Bank, but there he experienced a new difficulty. They refused to pay the check unless he could be identified. Chagrined at the new disappointment, he left the bank, but meeting Little at the door he informed him that his check had been dishonored, and gave the reason. Little thereupon advised him to call in Mr. Thompson, who was then coming down the street, and following this direction our rascally hero at length succeeded, by a new endorsement of his character, in obtaining the money. Undismayed by all his checks, he then returned to Little's office and got \$2000 of the Union Bank notes changed into gold. During this latter visit his agitation appeared to be extreme, for upon dropping several sovereigns on the floor he turned hastily to leave the office without them, remarking to the clerk who called him back, that he might keep them for himself. The clerk however insisted in picking them up and putting them in the bag which contained the rest.* After changing several more of the \$1000 notes, in Wall street, for the same coin, Webb took the afternoon line back to Philadelphia, to resume the society of his accomplice, and to pass on to Baltimore and cash the remaining certificate, which, as we before stated, was for an amount of \$18,000.

We must now return to Philadelphia, and for the purpose of ascertaining how Jack Reed employed himself during the absence of his skilful "pal," we must go back to the time of Webb's departure.

On the morning after the collection of the sum of \$21,000 at the Girard Bank, Reed set himself industriously at work to get it changed into gold. On the Saturday morning following (the day on which Webb signified himself as above described,) information was received at the Girard Bank that a person was busily engaged in procuring from the brokers gold for \$1000 notes of that institution, and that he was paying a premium for the exchange. This somewhat alarmed Mr. Lewis, and sending for Mr. Peale, (then a clerk in the U. S. Bank, but now a daguerreotype-taker in Philadelphia,) he related to him the circumstances and engaged his services in the premises. Peale, after a few efforts, found the stranger's trail, and after watching his movements among the brokers' offices for a time, he concluded to call in additional assistance. He accordingly despatched a messenger (Mr. Mitchell) to the police office for James Young, then high constable, who came down in answer to the summons at once, and was made acquainted with the nature of the business. Together, Young and Peale watched Reed, till, satisfied with his morning's business, that gentleman returned to his residence at the

* The above exploit has always been attributed to Jack Reed, but subsequent developments will prove that this impression is erroneous. Reed was in Philadelphia on the above afternoon as can be shown by the testimony of several witnesses; the late *Execution* case in London, and the testimony therein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Merchants' Hotel in North Fourth street, leaving his two partners still in wait outside. They had not remained in their position long, when Reed, who had merely gone up to his room to collect all his gold together for the purpose of conveying it to the house of George Mason, and an old and staunch acquaintance residing in Kensington, issued from the hotel, covered with a cloak and bearing on his arm a heavy bundle of sovereigns tied up in a silk handkerchief. He turned immediately to Second street, above Arch, and there got into an omnibus. Following upon his heels, Young sprang in after him, and Peale followed on close up, along the sidewalk. Something during this brief ride attracted Reed's attention, and excited his suspicions, and when in Kensington he stopped the stage and got out, though without betraying any alarm. Young also got out at the same time. This circumstance did not escape the acuteness of the forger, and casting his eyes along the street, in the recent trace of the omnibus, he perceived Peale hurrying along in the same direction. It was plain he was watched, and nothing but a bold and skillful *coup de main* could save him from the most imminent danger. The gold must be sacrificed at any rate. Personal escape in a case like his was everything.

Though apparently perfectly calm and undisturbed, his daring and enterprising brain kept revolving with the rapidity of lightning upon every expedient of extrication. Its evolutions at length flashed into a resolve. He had arrived now on the corner of Franklin Avenue and Hanover street. A grocery store with an entrance on one street, and a side fence running down the other, presented him the chance for which he sought. He darted in, and laying his cloak and handkerchief full of gold down upon the counter, begged permission in a hasty manner to go in the yard. Without waiting for an answer he vanished through the back door, and, laying his hand upon the fence, with a sudden bound threw himself over into the street. He descended into the arms of Mr. Peale. A violent scuffle ensued, which lasted about a minute, and which resulted in Peale getting a black eye and in Reed being secured. Peale then went into the store and received from Young the handkerchief and its contents, consisting of a good-sized pocket book containing a large amount of bank notes and \$7,400 in gold. Having secured this, Peale called a carriage, and himself, Young and the prisoner drove to Congress Hall. Peale here left the two latter together, and driving down to the Bank communicated to Mr. Lewis all that had taken place. Taking a gentleman with him, Mr. Lewis immediately upon receiving this information, drove back with Mr. Peale to Congress Hall, where officer Young remained in private with the prisoner. Here a long interview took place between the parties, Reed of course protesting his innocence with well assumed indignation. Mr. Lewis then expressed his conviction of the contrary, as the notes which were found in his possession were the very ones which he had paid out on the certificate two days before.

"Very true," replied Reed, "and that gentleman is my friend. I received the money from him, and he will be here to-morrow night and explain every thing satisfactorily. In the mean time, to give an evidence of the sincerity and truth of my representations, I will leave the \$16,000, which I now have about me, in your hands until his arrival, when it must be returned to me in exactly the same funds, or an allowance made of the premium which I have paid for the gold." This address, so plausible, and spoken with such a degree of frank sincerity and confidence, staggered Mr. Lewis and his friend, but Peale, who was smarting under his wounds and facial disfigurement, was not so accessible to conviction. It appeared to him that the affair was all wrong, and that under any circumstances the man should be taken to the Mayor's office, and be obliged to undergo a judicial investigation. Concluding his protest, he moreover stated that from all the descriptions he had ever received from Police officers, and read in the papers, he believed the man to be Jack Reed. Reed treated this suspicion derisively, and smiled at it with affected indifference, and Young

discouraged the idea. Finally, the proposal of Reed was acceded to, and taking from the lining of his hat several one thousand dollar bills, to make up the sum of \$16,000, (which, together with \$3,000 which were left in deposit by Webb, completely refunded the bank,) he paid it over, and was allowed to go. The man who had been watched for hours, followed for three miles, had cast away \$7,400 as a waif in his flight, leaped a fence and fought desperately for his escape, was allowed to go without being taken before a magistrate. If this circumstance does not speak its own comment, it is no business of ours to make one.

As soon as Reed was thus released, he took instant measures to communicate with Webb and put him on his guard. He expected him by the evening train, but not daring to await him at the depot, he sent a "cross"-acquaintance to watch for Webb on his arrival, and to tell him to come instantly to him at a certain house on the east side of the town. Webb came according to direction, and Reed, full of his mishap, unburdened himself at once and proposed their instant departure. Webb agreed, but suggested that they should shape their course for Baltimore, and on the Monday following present the remaining \$18,000 certificate, and having thus partially made up the unexpected loss of the morning, they would be enabled to go off to England with a tolerable fortune. Reed made no objection to this proposition, and taking a top-wagon early on the following morning, they drove to Chester, a little town about fifteen miles south of Philadelphia, for the purpose of there awaiting the arrival of the train in the morning. This course was considered necessary, as it was thought to be imprudent to risk themselves at the Philadelphia depot. On Monday morning these audacious and undaunted scoundrels presented themselves at the counter of the Baltimore Bank, and Webb, opening his pocket-book, offered the forged certificate with as much coolness and self-possession as though it did not involve the slightest risk. The Cashier, who received it, scrutinized both the men very closely, and turning to one or two of the gentlemen behind the counter, displayed the draft for their inspection, and kept closely regarding the forgers. After the lapse of a moment one of them put on his hat and went out.

This movement was too threatening to be disregarded, and exchanging a glance of alarm with each other, the villains took to their heels and fled precipitately into the street.

(To be concluded in our next number.)

Arrest of the alleged Express Robber.—Information was received a few weeks since by Recorder Vaux, from a source which fully satisfied his mind as to the persons who participated in the extensive robbery of money from Messrs. Wells & Livingston's Express. Upon receipt of the intelligence, he sought a conference with Mr. James Young, of the Mayor's Office, and Mr. Edward McGowan of the Recorder's Police, and A. M. C. Smith, of New-York, for the purpose of taking measures for the apprehension of the suspected individuals. Arrangements were accordingly made, and on Friday last a man called Dr. Hatch, alias Burn, alias Jones, being known particularly by the latter name, was arrested by the above officers. The prisoner was privately placed in confinement, under the care of an officer, so that the plan which had been fixed upon for the arrest of the accomplices of Jones could be satisfactorily executed, without the manner of the taking into custody of the latter becoming known, and thereby frustrating it. It is highly probable that by this time the others have fallen into the hands of the officers who were despatched to another section of the country. Yesterday the officers having charge of the prisoner, left the city in company with Mr. Wells, one of the partners of the Express Company, for Rochester, where the robbery was perpetrated in October last. We learn that there is every reason to found the hope that the money will all be recovered. Recorder Vaux, who had the management of the arrest, which is a highly important one, when the large amount of the sum of money stolen is taken into consideration, is entitled to much praise for his ability and activity in the conduct of this piece of business.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

We have reason to believe that Dr. Hatch knows as much about the robbery of Livingston's Express as "Beef-Steak Pete."—*Eds. Police Gazette.*

The town of Mauch Chunk has been thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery of a human skeleton under a pile of stones, in a lonely and unfrequented place. The bones are supposed to be those of a pedlar named Seligson, who resided in New-York, and mysteriously disappeared in 1829 or 1830. At the time of the occurrence, a tavern keeper, at whose house Seligson was last seen, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him, but was discharged, as no proof could be obtained. His name was Albertson; he is said to have removed since to New-York, and what before was but suspicion is now regarded as certainty.

The community of Eufaula, Alabama, and the public generally, are indebted to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Thomas Robertson, constable of this beat, and Mr. Thomas Cargile, our worthy marshal, for the arrest of Wyndham A. Tharpe, charged with issuing and circulating counterfeit coin, purporting to be five dollar pieces, American gold. The arrest was effected last week, after a determined resistance on the part of Tharpe.

A HISTORY OF THE Negro Plot of 1741-2;

WITH THE

TRIAL OF JOHN URY, A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

(Continued from our last number.)

Prisoner. You say you have seen me several times at Hughson's, what clothes did I usually wear?

Mary Burton. I cannot tell what clothes you wore particularly.

Prisoner. That is strange, and know me so well.

Mary Burton. I have seen you in several clothes, but you chiefly wore a riding coat, and often a brown coat trimmed with black.

Prisoner. I never wore any such coat.

Prisoner. What time of the day did I use to come to Hughson's?

Mary Burton. You used chiefly to come in the night time, and when I have been going to bed I have seen you undressing in Peggy's room, as if you were to lie there; but I cannot say that you did, for you were always gone before I was up in the morning.

Prisoner. What room was I in when I called Mary, and you came up, as you said?

Mary Burton. In the great room up stairs.

Prisoner. What answer did the negroes make when I offered to forgive them their sins, as you said?

Mary Burton. I don't remember.

William Kane, soldier, sworn.

Mr. Chambers. Kane, will you give the court and jury an account of what you know of the prisoner at the bar, and of his being concerned in the conspiracy for burning the fort, and the town, and murdering the inhabitants?

give the whole account at large.

William Kane. I know the prisoner very well, I have seen him at Croker's, at Coffin's, and at Hughson's; and particularly with Daniel Fagan, Jerry Corker, and one Plummer, and several negroes, at Hughson's. Jerry Corker was one of the first that brought me into the plot. One day before Christmas last, I was standing sentry at the governor's door, and Jerry Corker coming out, I being dry, asked him for beer; Jerry said he would get some, that he had rum in his pocket, and would make flip, and then he went in and made it in a copper pot, and told me it was with loaf sugar. I drank a draught of it; and when I was relieved at night, Corker came into the guard room, and asked me if I would go to Croker's at the fighting cocks, where there was to be a christening by a Romish priest: we went thither and stayed till past ten o'clock, but the people did not come that night: the next night Corker and I went there again, but the people were not there: the third night we went to New-street, to the house of one Coffin, a pedlar; there they had a child, and Ury christened it, and read Latin; three acted as priests and handed the book about. Ury put salt into the child's mouth, sprinkled it thrice and crossed it. That Ury and Corker there endeavored to persuade me to be a Roman Catholic: Ury said it was best to be a Roman, they could forgive sins for any thing ever so bad; I told him I did not believe him, and Corker told me that Ury and all priests could forgive sins. That Ury was present at Hughson's, when John Hughson swore me and his father and brothers into the plot, there was Quack and forty or fifty negroes there at the same time; we were to burn the town and destroy the people. David Johnson was there, and Ury tapped him on the shoulder, and they went into a room together and stayed a quarter of an hour, and when they came back Johnson said, D—n me, but we will burn the Dutch and get their money. That by Ury's persuasions that he could forgive sins, many were brought in to be concerned: Ury was near me when I was sworn, and the Hughsons and I took him to be one of the head; Ury wanted to christen me, but I would not, and he would not speak to me, nor before me, for a long time, for he could not abide me because I refused to become a Roman, till after he knew I was concerned in the plot, and even then he did not much care for me. Ury was by when Hughson swore eight negroes into the plot in a ring, and it was then talked among them of burning the fort, and Quack (who was present) was at that time pitched upon to do it, in the presence of Ury, who he believed might and did hear it. Jerry Corker told me, that the English church was intended to be burnt on Christmas day last, but Ury put it off, and said that when the weather was better, then there would be a fuller congregation.

Prisoner. You say you have seen me very often, you saw me at Coffin's, you saw me several times at Hughson's, pray what clothes did you see me in?

Kane. I have seen you in black, I have seen you in a yellowish great-coat, and sometimes in a straight-bodied coat, of much the same color.

Prisoner. What time of the day have you seen me at Hughson's, and what did I say to you?

Kane. I have seen you there chiefly at nights, and you told me you could forgive me my sins, and there would be no fear of damnation, and you wanted to christen me.

Prisoner. You say you saw me christen a child in New street, how was the child dressed, and what ceremony did I use, and who was present there then?

Kane. The child was not naked, it was dressed as usual; and you put it on your left

arm, and sprinkled it with water three times, and put salt in its mouth, and crossed it, as I said before; there were about nine persons present.

Prisoner. Did I use any thing besides salt and water?

Kane. Not that I saw.

Prisoner. Who were present at the christening?

Kane. Eight or nine persons, I think; there was Jerry Corker, Daniel Fagan, Coffin, you, the mother of the child, myself, and two or three more.

Prisoner. You say you saw me at Hughson's several times, what room was I usually in?

Kane. Sometimes in one room, and sometimes in another.

Prisoner. At what time was I there?

Kane. At night.

Pribrner. What habit have you seen me wear?

Kane. A black coat, yellowish surtout, and sometimes a light colored close-bodied cape coat.

Prisoner. What did I offer in order to induce you to become a Roman catholic?

Kane. Forgiveness of all my sins past, and what I should do in this case; and I said to you, what a fine thing it is to be of such a religion, when a priest can forgive sins, and send one to Heaven.

Mr. Chambers. Call Sarah Hughson.

Prisoner. I except against her being sworn, for she has been convicted, and received sentence of death for being concerned in this conspiracy, and therefore cannot be a witness.

Attorney General. But, Mr. Ury, she has received his majesty's most gracious pardon, which she has pleaded in court this morning, and it has been allowed of, and therefore the law says, she is good evidence. H. Hawk, title pardon, chap. 37, sec. 48.

Court. Her pardon has been pleaded and allowed, and by law she may be admitted.

Sarah Hughson, sworn.

Mr. Chambers. Sarah, do you give the court and jury an account of what you know of Ury's being concerned in this conspiracy.

Sarah Hughson. I know him, and have often seen him at my father's, late in last chiefly: I have seen him there at nights in company with negroes, when they have been talking of burning the town and killing the white people. I have seen him make a ring with chalk on the floor, which he made the negroes stand round and put their left foot in, and he swore them with a cross in his hand, to burn and destroy the town, and to cut their masters' and mistresses' throats. He swore Bastian, Vaark's Cesar, Auboyneau's Prince, and Walter's Quack; he swore them to keep secret, not to discover him to any body else, if they were to die for it. I have heard Ury and the negroes talk of burning the fort, and that would go through the whole town. He asked me to swear to the plot, and said that I should have all my sins forgiven, if I kept all secret; and he swore me on an English book, and my parents and Peggy were by; and he swore Peggy too; and I heard him tell her, that all the sins which she had committed should be forgiven her; and he told her, that priests could forgive sins as well as God, if they would follow their directions. That he used to christen negroes there; he christened Caesar, Quack, and other negroes, crossed them on the face, had water and other things; and he told them he would absolve them from all their sins.

Prisoner. How did I swear you?

S. Hughson. On a book; I believe it was an English book.

Prisoner. Who was present when I swore you?

S. Hughson. My parents, Peggy, Kane, and others.

Prisoner. You say I baptized several people, pray what ceremony did I use at baptizing?

S. Hughson. When you baptized the negroes, you made a cross upon their faces, and sprinkled water, and you used something else, but I cannot tell what; and you talked in a language which I did not understand.

Prisoner. Whom did I baptize?

S. Hughson. Cesar, Prince, Bastian, Quack, Cuffee, and several other negroes.

Mr. Murray, counsel for the King. If your honors please, I have a piece of evidence, which I would not offer until I have opened the nature of it; it has been hinted at by Mr. Attorney, in the opening; which is a letter from Gen. Oglethorpe to the lieutenant governor, informing him, that a party of Indians had returned to Georgia, on the eighth of May last, from war against the Spaniards, who in an engagement with a party of Spanish horse near Augustine, had taken one of them prisoner, and had brought him to the general; that the Spaniard in his examination before the magistrates in Georgia, had given some intelligence of a villainous design of a very extraordinary nature, that the Spaniards had employed emissaries to burn all the magazines and considerable towns in the English North America, thereby to prevent the subsistence of the Eng-

* Since the notes upon the extracts out of Ury's journal were made, it has been discovered that John Ryan, whose son Timothy, Ury has registered to have been baptized by him, was an Irish servant, brought hither the summer before the plot broke out, by Col. Cope when he came to embark for the expedition to the West Indies; which Ryan, it is said, is a professing Roman Catholic, still residing in this city.

or get out, next I tried to get the paper that they laid down and could not, next I fixed myself as well as I could out of the water, which is the last I can remember.

Lucas G. Durby sworn.—Testified that he resides in Green; is thirty-one years of age; have known Ann Augusta Burdick since last September; was in Green on the 25th of September. About five o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Hammond gave the alarm that a woman had been taken off; he said it was Mrs. Burdick; went with others to help search for her up to Hammond's house; searched around the premises about an hour, then, at the suggestion I think of Mr. Hammond, went with others to search in a swamp which lies about three-fourths of a mile north of Hammond's house. We had got three or four rods into the swamp, perhaps a rod apart, when we heard a noise like a person choking or strangling; went forward to the spot where it appeared to proceed from; there we found Mrs. Burdick lying in a brook, with her face up, her hands tied together, about at the wrists; there was a gag in her mouth; the gag was about four inches long, and one way I should say about two inches in diameter, the other perhaps an inch and a half; it was flattened like, made of cotton cloth rolled up and sewed; over this gag in her mouth was a cloth, tied on the back of her head, and also one tied over her eyes; there was one stick about twenty feet long, laid across the ditch, with one end embedded in the bank; her feet were under this; another stick about six feet long and six inches in diameter, lay pegging lengthwise of her, with one end under the long stick; another stick lay across her, above her arms; the sticks were pretty heavy—the longest one a pretty good lift for me. She was very muddy and wet when we found her, and had her dress torn aside; she had the appearance of having been rolled in the mud; she was perfectly insensible when she was found; Mr. Julian cut the string that tied her hands, and I pulled the gag out of her mouth; it was firmly in her mouth; I had to pull it two or three times to get it out; carried her out of the swamp up to the house of Mr. Van Ostrand; she had the appearance of being dead most of the time while we were carrying her; met Mr. Johnson at Van Ostrand's with his wages; two men got in with him and carried her to Hammond's house.

A number of other witnesses were called to confirm the above statements.

The sticks spoken of in evidence being produced and shown in court, one of them weighed twenty-six pounds, the other two and a half.

The case was summed up by Senator Dickinson and Mr. Collier for the defense, and Abiel Conk and District Attorney Birdsell for the prosecution.

After a few appropriate remarks the court gave its decision. He was required on the part of the prosecution to commit the accused on the charge of murder. Proof necessary to convict the person to be committed was not required in this case. The rule of law which was to govern him was this—that if upon inquiry it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, and that the suspicions entertained of the prisoner were wholly groundless, in such cases only is it lawful, totally to discharge him; otherwise he must be committed to prison or give bail. Under this rule it becomes his duty to say that the proof on the part of the prosecution had not entirely failed, and that he must commit the accused for trial.

The bail, in this case, we understand, has been fixed at \$30,000, with two sureties, each \$5000.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1845.

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.—On the first page of to-day's paper we present our readers with a sketch illustrative of the recent horrible tragedy in Boston, relative to the murder of the wretched Maria A. Bickford. The history of this case presents another awful monitor to the minds of youth of both sexes, whom a course of dangerous enjoyment and vicious reading are luring step by step through progressive experiments upon the passions.

We published in our last week's number a brief history of the miserable and misguided adulteress who fell a victim to the vengeance of her guilty paramour, and as a natural sequel to that sketch we subjoin some additional particulars furnished by the "Boston Mail," of the career of the youthful murderer.

Albert J. Tirrell was twenty-one years of age in March, 1844. Shortly after this time he fell in possession of \$8,000, of which, however, he had spent but a small portion up to the time of his connection with his victim in New Bedford, two or three months afterward. In a few weeks he became the powerless slave of her fascinations, and yielding to the ruinous infatuation, he fled with her from that city on the 28th Nov., 1844, proceeding through New York, Philadelphia, and as far south as Baltimore, on their route to Charleston, S. C. In Baltimore, however, Mrs. B.'s conduct was so flagrantly improper that Tirrell's jealousy became aroused, and refusing to proceed any farther in their original destination, he returned to Philadelphia, and put up at Congress Hall in that city.

Here, as in every other place, Mrs. B. indulged in the most reckless extravagance and dissipation, in which her unfortunate and infatuated paramour was compelled to humor her. The day after their arrival she purchased a spring dirk. This coming to Tirrell's knowledge, he questioned her about it, but she positively denied having made the purchase. After diligent search by her alarmed protector, the dirk was found under the hearth-rug in their chamber.

They were absent from New Bedford several weeks, and on their return took lodgings at a hotel. After some weeks they went to Exeter, N. H., (to avoid being arrested for

adultery,) and here Tirrell resolved to send Mrs. B. home to her friends. He furnished her with money, and she consented to go and remain there. They parted with this understanding, but shortly after he heard she was in New Bedford and had deceived him by going back to her old haunts, where she had no lack of admirers. Again, urged by a guilty love which he could not withstand, he sought her out, and fell into the hands of the officers of justice—but not before she had solemnly promised him to return home. Their next meeting was in Boston, and its fatal result is too well known. Folly and infatuation led him first to sacrifice wife, children, fortune—every thing valuable in life—and yielding to a raging jealousy, he is now a branded murderer, with the reward of blood upon his head!"

Such is the inevitable destiny of misguided passion.

Tirrell is still at large, though the Boston officers were in his footsteps scarcely more than an hour after the commission of the crime. For the purpose of facilitating his arrest, we republish, for the third time, his personal description.

Albert J. Tirrell is about 22 to 23 years of age, stands six feet and half an inch high, but stoops so that he does not appear to be more than five feet and eleven inches, dark complexion, very dark featured, high and prominent cheek bones, slight in frame, dark hair; his beard is dark in color, but thin and light. He wore at the time of his escape thin mustachios.

It cannot be possible that Tirrell is far away from Boston. We repeat that a man of his marked personal appearance could not travel a mile without detection through a community which has been put upon its guard against him.

We hope he may be arrested, for we are desirous of refuting some notions of our own in relation to the Police, which we are not willing to forego until we have some counter evidence in their favor.

EXPOSURE

OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

When a man assumes the position of a public reformer, he makes a tacit pledge of his own exemption of the special evil he denounces. When he challenges the faults of others, he of consequence agrees to be arraigned upon his own Rights, according to a just system, are reciprocal. By an impartial and equal rule therefore, every derelict apostle, must appear before the same tribunal to which he has had the audacity to summon others. We use the word "audacity," for it falls naturally and forcefully in connection with John B. Gough.

Our readers, in common with the whole country, are conversant with the main features of this man's recent conduct in this city. They are likewise aware that it was ourselves who plucked him from the mire of his base debauch, but they are not acquainted with the other little circumstances connected with his conduct, which they have a right to know. We suppressed these at first, to afford the miserable man an opportunity of a partial redemption by a bold and manly confession of his fault; and we were further induced to withhold an exposition, in deference to the common notion of his late interesting physical debility. Finding however that he has at length mustered up courage to sneak by stealth into a lecture room, and to whine forth a pitiful appeal to a simple audience, all reasons for further restraint are over, and we are prepared to keep our promise with our readers. A very simple statement will suffice for our purpose.

On the evening of September 5th, John B. Gough arrived in this city on his way to Albany, (and from thence, with his wife, to Canada,) and put up at the Croton Hotel. After tea, he went out, and for a week was missing. Alarmed at his disappearance, his friends issued a large placard mentioning his singular disappearance, describing his person and attributing his disappearance to accident or foul play at the hands of the rum-dealers. The whole city was in a fever, and the press and the public made up their minds at once for an interesting horror. To us it did not bear this color, and for this reason: Two days before the issue of the placard, and consequently two days before we heard of the vanishment of the lecturer, we received informa-

tion that a man recently arrived in town, (who had been once at the same place a year before, and once about six weeks or two months previous,) lay in a house of prostitution in Walker street, in a state of complete mental and physical prostration from the effects of excessive and beastly intoxication; that he appeared to be of respectability; and that the woman, whose chamber and whose bed he shared, had possession of all his money in her bureau drawer, and drew unsparingly from the treasury for her own special benefit and for the general frolic and debauch of the whole frail household during the entire period of his base and filthy degradation. We regarded this as a case deserving of attention, but being pressed with business at the time, we neglected it until the placard before alluded to appeared. We then instantly proceeded to the place of his concealment.

After mounting two flights of stairs in a rickety rear-building, we followed the first passage that offered, to a back bed-room, and there found him, the mere shadow of a man, pacing the floor with tottering and uncertain steps. He was as pale as ashes; his eyes glared with a preternatural lustre, his limbs trembled, and his fitful and wandering stare evinced that his mind was as much shattered as his body. Beside him stood two terror-stricken wretches in the shape of women, and on the table of this den of infamy sat the curse of the inebriate. The pompous horror had dissolved from its huge proportions, and shrank into a very vulgar and revolting commonplace. The man was drunk!

Surprised in his shame, and trembling at the terrible revelation that awaited him, he clasped his hands and begged us most pitifully not to expose him. That was a fatal appeal. Innocence has no need to call upon the rocks and mountains for concealment, and that petition read the verdict of his guilt. "Not expose him!" Not expose what? The story which he afterwards told himself about the mysterious Jonathan Williams, or the fact of our finding him revelling with drunken harlots in a house of death, spending the greater portion of the day and night, during the period of a week, in the chamber of a woman whom he regarded as his special companion, and whose bed he occupied? Truly he had cause to beseech us not to expose him. We had two lines of conduct to follow on this occasion, and both led from a sense of duty. Our first impulse directed us to carry him and the females to the Tombs, and have him committed and fined for being drunk; our second was to hush the affair up altogether, for the sake of the great cause in which he had been a false apostle. The latter consideration triumphed, and after reprimanding him for his disgraceful conduct, we directed him to dress, and then procured a carriage to convey him to his friends. Before leaving the house, however, it struck us that perhaps the women had been guilty of some overt act towards him, and it might be improper to leave them at their own disposal, whereupon one of us went to the Police Office and called in an officer to watch the house while we conveyed Gough to his friends. The officer did not appear to think this necessary, and yielding to the request that he should be allowed to drive with the reverend lecturer to his distressed friends, we left Mr. Gough rolling off in a carriage safely under his control. This is the whole story of the finding of Mr. Gough. There was no other soul present in the house at the time of his discovery, nor until the arrival of the officer at the very moment of his departure but our two selves, and the prostitutes who had been his companions. Though they glossed over the cause of his visit and the circumstances of his stay, they did not attempt to deny the fact that he had a female assigned to him, and that he passed nearly all the time of the week in her chamber. Beyond that, there is a veil which we do not care to draw. The community, however, do not require any aid from us to decide upon the occupations of a man who is thus closeted. That he was not the victim of a continuous hallucination is plain, for after his debauch and its criminal indulgences were twenty-four hours old, he left the scene of his base enjoyments, went to his hotel, and though the house in Walker street is most

obscurely situated, and a perfect labyrinth in its entrance and avenues, he found his way back there without any trouble. No latent principle appears to have spoken its monition to his soul during this acknowledged interval of self-command, no recollection is suffered to intrude its rebuke upon his purpose; but, regardless of every consideration that would have restrained any but an ingrained soul, and forgetful of the innocent and beautiful wife who was worn with watching for his coming, he sneaked back to the coarse and rank enjoyments of the abandoned sybarites, with whom he had made the "night hideous" the night before.

Passing from the time of his restoration as described above, to the 22d of September, and we have a statement or "confession" from Mr. Gough, dated from Roxbury, Massachusetts, and given under his own hand, purporting to be a true account of all the circumstances of his fall. Though he calls on his Maker to witness to his perjury, he has not even made it plausible enough to baffle the fallible sagacity of man.

Let us examine one or two points. According to the confession, a few minutes after his arrival he left his hotel, and "was accosted by a man with—How do you do, Mr. Gough?" This man called himself Jonathan Williams, represented himself to have worked in the same shop and at the same bench with Gough years before, and finally invited him to take a glass of soda water. They went for the purpose into Thompson & Weller's confectionary store, but that place being too full, they could not get served, and from there crossed over to Chatham street, in the vicinity of Chamber, where, out of a number of shops, the mysterious Jonathan Williams selected one, called for soda with raspberry syrup, and prescribed the same dose for Mr. Gough as for himself, handing him his glass by taking hold of it with his hand over the top. They drank, and returned to Broadway. The mysterious Jonathan Williams, after accompanying him some distance up that street, vanished as strangely as he came. It was shortly after this, says the confession, that he felt the unusual exhilaration, and, as he expresses it, "a desire for something." By his own acknowledgment, he got it, for after drinking profusely at the grocery stores, we find him picking up a woman in the street, as naturally as any of the amorous dabsters of the Bowery or Park Row.

In the same measure that Truth is wisdom, Falsehood is folly; and if the ill-advised concocter of the above insolent imposture has not exemplified to the extreme the dark side of the axiom, then there is no solace in feather beds, nor virtue in Chatham street soda water. In analyzing this statement, the first inquiry arises as to who is the mysterious Jonathan Williams? "Whar did he come from, and who does he belong to?" On this subject, Mr. Gough is charmingly explicit. He tells us that Jonathan Williams is a man of about 40 years of age, and slightly pock-marked. This, of a man who had been in his company half an hour, who had represented himself as an old shopmate, and who, under such circumstances, would have suffered a most scrutinizing examination, in order that the person so addressed might be able to summon some lingering lineament to the assistance of his recollections, is rich indeed. But all that the confession says of Jonathan Williams is, that he is a pock-marked phantom of about 40 years of age. Who wonders that he never has been found? The next inquiry is in relation to the shop Gough told us on the day when we arrested him, after he had half an hour's time to set his wits to work, this same story about Jonathan Williams; but he distinctly called him Jonathan Williamson,—he distinctly told us that he drank soda water at Thompson & Weller's shop,—and he most distinctly impressed upon us the fact, that he felt the unnatural exhilaration before the mysterious Jonathan Williamson left him and that as soon as his destroyer beheld the effect of the potion, "he looked into his face with a devilish expression of exultation which he never should forget,—no, never, never should forget!" It appears, however, that Mr. Gough has forgotten that baleful glance; he has forgotten also the last syllable of the arch raspberry syrup man's name, and he has likewise most conveniently forgotten the soda water shop where the mysterious and unpolished Jonathan

Williams betrayed his ignorance of manners by handing a glass of soda water with raspberry syrup, to a gentleman, with his hand over the top. In short, he has forgotten every thing except that which we can most distinctly prove; and the mind cannot rest with the slightest satisfaction upon any one of his statements. It was well for Mr. Gough to call on Heaven to witness to the truth of his statement, for it certainly can never stand upon his testimony.

We have but one more allusion to make to this confession, and we have done.

"With regard to the house in which I was found," says Gough, "it is said to be a house of ill-fame. I have understood that it was not; but that as it may, had it been the most notorious house in the city, and I had seen one of its inmates, being in the state I was in when I met this woman, I should have gone with her. I had no intention of going to such a house. All I wanted was rest; and I have every reason to believe that I should have asked no questions, or made no objections to any place."

This is the very climax of daring insolence. He affects to doubt the character of a house where he could share the sleeping chamber of a woman for a week, and where he could riot in drunkenness with dishevelled harlots from meridian to midnight. This, however, is now worse than the assertion which immediately follows—that he had no intention of going to such a house, and that all he wanted was rest. The falsity of this attempted gloze is at once exposed by the fact of his having, on the second evening of his stay at the house in Walker street, left it to purchase a shirt, and pay a visit to his hotel. Could he not find to rest there? And why did he not change his linen in his own apartment, instead of carrying it under his arm back to Walker street, to put it on amongst a party of loose women in a brothel? Can it be that there were circumstances that rendered this imperative?

But we are out of patience with this subject. The imposture is almost too gross to need refutation, and were it not for the important bearing which the case of Mr. Gough has upon the Cause of Temperance, we should not have treated it with any degree of consideration above contempt.

The individual acts of a corrupt apostle cannot affect the integrity of a great cause; but, unless it casts the backslider from its bosom, it voluntarily assumes the responsibility of his disgrace. With an undiscriminating world, the exponent of a cause is its type and representative, and the acts of the one is confounded with the principles of the other. Though this is not just, it is true, and the conservators of the interests of a comprehensive and benevolent doctrine are not justified in balancing the welfare of innumerable human souls against the false tenderness arising out of a previous association with an unworthy member of the cause. The Mount Vernon Congregational Church, who have endorsed the statement of Gough as "a free and artless confession of the truth," though they never properly investigated the subject, and the Temperance Societies who have invited him to their lecture-rooms, have assumed a momentous responsibility. They are now made aware of the character of the man whom they intend to force again upon the cause of Temperance; and if they do not perform their duty in the premises, it is no fault of ours.

The shirt which Gough cast off at this house was found saturated with blood.

EUROPEAN CRIMINAL CORRESPONDENCE—ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM BOTANY BAY.—We received by the Cambria, last week, our first instalment of European criminal information. Among other deeply interesting intelligence we have received the personal descriptions of sixty-three escaped convicts from Botany Bay, who are supposed to have shaped their course to this country. The press of other matter, the long promised exposure of John B. Gough, the revelations of the horrible outrage, in Greene, and other important local articles, have crowded them out this week, but our next number shall lay these escapes before the public. Every police officer in the country should have a copy of the National Police Gazette, as these fellows will resume their depredations upon society immediately upon their arrival.

CONCLUSION OF THE LIVES OF THE Webbs.—We shall conclude next week the eventful histories of Charles and James Webb, which for several numbers have occupied the first department of our paper, under the heading of the "Lives of the Felons." We commend the chapter in the present number to the particular attention of our readers, as revealing one of the most profound and ingenious schemes that ever was devised or executed. It outstrips even the exploits of the celebrated Colonel Monroes Edwards, for he was caught, and Jack Reed and Charley Webb are enjoying the fruits of their knavery. Success is the criterion of merit, and misfortunes have shoved him a notch further down on the calendar.—Our next life, under the felon calendar, will be the wonderful and bloody career of John A. Murel, the atrocious Western land pirate, who, though stained with several horrible murders, was discharged from the State Prison of Tennessee in July of last year.

OUR REWARD.—The success of the National Police Gazette has struck everybody with astonishment, and has even outstripped our own ideas of success. It is already found in every part of the United States. The police officers of the whole country already regard it as their *vade mecum*, and the thieves and rascals dread it as their most terrible pursuer. These two results are what we sought to accomplish, for the benefit of the community, in the establishment of the National Police Gazette. The remaining one, which was to make money for ourselves, is also in a fair way of consummation. Industry, talent, perseverance and faithful service to the public, must tell!

Gough!—In pursuance of arrangements kept from the public eye," says the Boston Times of Saturday last, "Mr. Gough spoke at Fanshaw Hall on Thursday evening. His explanations were halting, and his whole address was far from manliness and sincerity."

Liars are apt to falter; and we should not look for manliness or sincerity in hypocrites. A communication signed "A Temperance Man," in the same paper, exposes the mercenary and stock-jobbing operations of Gough in turning pennies by the Temperance cause. The following letter, written by his business agent, according to the custom of theatrical stars, affords a rather interesting specimen of his pious *modus operandi*:

New Bedford, August 20, 1844.
To the President of the W. T. Association, Fall River.
Sir—I am requested by Mr. John B. Gough, who left this place for Nantucket this morning, to offer his services for your acceptance to lecture before your society on Friday next, the 22nd instant, on the following conditions:

His usual fee for lecture, together with his own and wife's expenses, to and while at Fall River; also the expenses of Deacon Moses Grant and daughter, as before mentioned. Should you concur to employ him, an immediate answer is requested, for the reason that we should like his services here on his return, on same conditions. Please address him, care of Henry C. Kelley & Co., 100 Union street.

Respectfully, in haste, yours,

J. H. TOLLMAN.

It appears by the above, that not satisfied with carrying his wife with him in his little expeditions, Mr. Gough travels quite *en suite*, deacons and their daughters being considered as necessary appendages to his state. How fortunate it is for such a fellow as Gough that the world is full of fools; and how unfortunate it is that such a great and beneficent cause as that of Temperance should retain in its bosom such a leprous apostle.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit notes of the denomination of \$50, letter A., purporting to be of the Pawtucket Bank, of Massachusetts, are in circulation. The words "Pawtucket Bank," "Pawtucket," and "Massachusetts," in the note, will lead to their detection by its being held to the light. Tens and fives of the "Attleborough Bank," are also in the hands of the "konigackers," and many have been passed. The tens are letter B, in German text, and the fives letter D. Look out for them.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.—Merchants and others desirous of services for detection of swindlers and false pretence rogues, can obtain all information desired, by application at this office, by letter or otherwise.

NEWGATE CALENDAR.—Our regular extract from the Newgate Calendar must again lay by this week. It will be inserted as soon as possible without crowding out original and important local matter.

EXTRA SLIPS.—Parties suffering heavy losses, by robbery, accident, or the loss of friends, by abduction or foul play, can adopt no course so well calculated to recover their friends, their property, or put the public on their guard against receiving it, as the publication of their losses, with a description of their property, in an extra slip of the National Police Gazette.

These slips can be got out by us in half an hour, and despatching them by mail at once to all the papers on our extensive exchange list, and our numerous Police correspondents in the various cities of the Union, we place the whole country at once upon the watch, and convert every reader of the circumstance into the character of a police officer.

The first measure which should be adopted in all cases of heavy robberies, or escape of suspected persons, should be the immediate despatch of a slip from this office to the Police officers of the different cities of the Union, of whom we keep a list.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—\$500 REWARD.—

David G. Yeoman of Delhi, New York, arrived in this city from Boston on Wednesday of last week, with \$2800 in his pocket book. On going down Broadway on Thursday, he was accosted by a "watch stuffer, who, with the assistance of his pal or capper, endeavored to stuff him with a mock watch. On the following day Mr. Yeoman received \$768 in payment for a lot of butter, by Agnes & Rood, of Coenties slip. This was paid in bills of small denominations, wrapped in a piece of paper, and put in his coat pocket. He then went to his hotel, paid his bill, and with his wife took passage on board the steamboat Superior for his home. While waiting her departure, his wife requested him to go on shore to make a trifling purchase, but before he left her, she cautioned him about his money; and taking the pocket book, she laid it in the centre of the latter parcel of bank notes, and rolling it up, tied a string around the whole, put it in his right hand overcoat pocket, and pinned the upper part of the pocket together. Mr. Yeoman then left the boat. Unfortunately his errand detained him so long that he missed it, and was obliged to take passage in the Utica.

While sitting by the stove about an hour after her departure, he felt some one rub hard against his pocket, and looking up, discovered the watch stuffer, (as he thinks,) who accosted him in Broadway the day before. The man instantly turned away. In about an hour afterwards, he heard that two pockets had been picked on board, and making a remark to a friend, that he knew one thief, they looked around for the man, but without success. He felt his pocket at intervals during the evening, and finding his money safe, he fell into a doze within an hour's sail of Newburgh. During his sleep the boat made two landings, and he was awoke by the bell on her arrival at the last named place. He then discovered that his pocket had been robbed during his sleep. The Boston money had been raised by a mortgage on his farm, and consisted of two one thousand dollar notes on the Merchants' Bank of that city. The stuffer was a middling sized young man, with smooth hair, dressed very smooth beside his face. The other was a tall, slim, genteel looking young man, fashionably dressed.

Mr. Yeoman communicated the above circumstance to us personally.

THE BICKFORD MURDER.—The colored man, whom it has been intimated came to his death about eighteen months or two years since, in New Bedford, of poison administered by Mary A. Bickford, was Adrastus Pusey. This has been contradicted by Mr. Bickford, and the feelings which impel the afflicted and much injured husband to shield, as far as possible, the memory of the woman he once loved, are creditable to him. However, it is well known in New Bedford that she was for some time Pusey's mistress, and that he died suddenly after a quarrel with her, brought on by jealousy on his part, and during this quarrel she threatened to put him out of the way.

THE BARGE ROBBER.—These people have been allowed separate trials. The trial of Miller, alias "Cupid," is set down for Monday next.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE.—*BANDS OF MURDERERS AMONG US.*—We published and despatched to all parts of the country, by mail, last Saturday afternoon, an extra slip, in relation to the strange disappearance of Arthur Morrell, of this city. Since then, however, though our slip has been re-published in all the surrounding cities, nothing has been heard of him, and the fears of his friends are very much strengthened in relation to his having been the victim of foul play. Mr. Morrell, if this apprehension be true, is not the only person who has suffered disappearance of late. The bodies of unknown men who are weekly found floating in our rivers, furnishing evidences that there are members of a secret band of murderers, who make themselves the casual wayfarer for the money which the person. We shall turn our attention to this matter next week, and advance some new and strange ideas on the subject. The following is the extra:

\$500 REWARD!

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE!

Suspicion of foul play!

Arthur Morrell, of the firm of Morrell & Thomond, book manufacturers at No. 50 John street, disappeared from his home and friends on Thursday, 4th December, and has not since been heard of. Consequence of the regularity of Mr. Morrell's habits, his prosperous circumstances and his domestic temperament, his distressed friends are unable to attribute his singular disappearance to any voluntary act of his own, and therefore feel obliged to ascribe it to design or foul play.

Mr. Morrell had at the time of his disappearance, about sixty or seventy dollars on his person, fifty of which were the proceeds of a draft which he had obtained the day before; a silver-cased gold pan of the make of Levi Brown, and a silver tooth-pick. He is about 22 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—has straight black hair, black eyes, prominent features, and dark overcoat, stuff vest, and dark pantaloons.

Any information which shall be communicated to Mrs. Morrell, at No. 5 Sullivan street, New York, will be thankfully received by his distressed wife and friends.

HC—Michael McCullough (who is a waiter for John Florence, corner of Park place and Broadway) was knocked down and severely beaten, and robbed of \$15, by two notorious Five Point thieves, one of whom was "nabbed" by officer O'Brien, called Jim Wilson—his "pal" unfortunately escaped.

HC—Peter Morris, a colored waiter in the employ of Mrs. Barker, No. 13 Broadway, was arrested last Wednesday night on suspicion of stealing a quantity of silver forks and spoons, valued at \$150. The silver was found in the vault covered up.

HC—Mrs. Goodell, living at 41 Cross street, was arrested by John Davis, charged by Francis P. Rorke, residing on the same premises, with having placed cotton rags between the wooden partition and the adjoining room, and setting fire to the same, with intent to destroy the building.

HC—Mrs. Catherine Dougherty and sister, engaged cab No. 28, driven by Joseph Murray, to carry them from No. 111 Cedar street to No. 38 Cherry street, and accidentally dropped a purse, containing \$9.84 in the cab, and did not discover the loss until the cabman had driven off; when, after some little search, they found Murray, and asked him for the purse and money which was dropped by them in the cab; he, however, stoutly denied all knowledge of the money or purse, but was locked up for trial.

General Sensations.

Before the Recorder and Alderman Hart and Henry Jones B. Phillips, Esq., acting District Attorney.

WEDNESDAY.—Francis Osmond pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a watch and \$45 in money from John Evans, and was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Hugh Jones was put on trial for indecently exposing his person, on the corner of Grand and Ludlow st. The jury found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$10 and be imprisoned in the city prison for 20 days.

Levi Harris, of New Berlin, indicted for forging a draft for \$30,000, (the particulars of which have been fully noticed,) was this morning admitted to bail in this Court, in the sum of \$10,000; Dr. L. C. Comstock, of this city, and Mr. B. T. Rexford, of Chenango, bearing his bail.

Thomas F. Guthrie was put on trial for obtaining goods under false pretences, but pending the examination of the testimony the court adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

JORDAN & WILEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PERIODICALS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS,
BOOKS AND MUSIC,
20 State and 121 Washington st.,
BOSTON.

HC—All new Works received as soon as possible.

\$100 REWARD will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of 1 case 25 pieces of white pongee, stolen from my store on the 1st of February last.

DAVID H. DAVIS,
70 Beaver st., N. York.

\$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber, on the morning of Sunday last, the 2nd of November, the sum of \$100, most of which was in \$10 bills on the Merchant's Bank of this city. Said money was supposed to have been stolen by a young man who, at the above time, absconded from the subscriber's employ, and whose description is as follows:

Richard Manx; an Englishman; about 4' 6"; feet seven inches high; rather slim; full bushy hair, with black whiskers; rather thin face and sharp quick eyes. He had on when he left, a blue dress coat with white buttons; a pair of black pantaloons; a black waistcoat and a blue cloth cap. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money.

RICHARD HUSBAND,
107 Ninth Avenue.

Court of Common Pleas.
In Chambers—Before Judge Ingraham
Monday, Dec. 8th.

Habemus Corpus—Mysterious Circumstances.—Six or seven weeks ago, a young lady named Esther Goulding, 16 years of age, and said to be very handsome in appearance, suddenly, and without any intimation of her intention to do so, left her father's house, situated in Stone street, since which time nothing has been seen or heard from her, although every effort has been made in that effect by her father, Mr. Thomas Goulding, (who is a wheelwright by profession,) and her other friends. Daniel W. Talcott, corner of Wall and Water streets, having as appeared from the testimony, paid attention to her for about a year up to the time of her sudden disappearance, her father applied a few days since for a *Habemus Corpus*, requiring him to produce her, &c.

On this affidavit a writ was issued, and Mr. Talcott brought before the Judge, when testimony was taken.

Jane Hawthorn, testifying to being 26 years of age, wife of Thomas Hawthorn, and sister of Esther—reside in Stone street, near to the house of my father. Know Mr. Talcott—have known him for a year. He visited my sister very frequently at my father's house, and was keeping her company at the time of her disappearance. He was always very kind and loving towards her. I have seen 4 or 5 notes he wrote to her, and she sent letters to him—(the Court would not permit any letters to be read.) She is a dress maker, and worked last in the Bowery. She left home about 6 or 7 weeks ago.

Thomas Hawthorn (husband of the above).—Have seen Mr. Talcott and Esther together at her father's house and in the street. He seemed very kind and affectionate towards her. Since she left home I have searched late and early for her, but without effect. Do not know with whom she went away.

P. Cullen certified to having been in the employ of Mr. Goulding. Have seen Talcott and Esther frequently together at her father's house, and in the street, and also on the Battery, when she had his arm. The last I saw of them was in a stage, about seven weeks ago, opposite the Astor House. The stage went down Broadway, and I followed. They got out at the corner of Marketfield street and Whitehall. I went away, and returning in about two hours, saw them still standing at the same place. I have not seen her since. I heard that she left home the next day. After I left the employ of Mr. Goulding, I slept at the house one night. It was about 11 o'clock when I went. After talking a short time with one of the men, I was coming down stairs, and Talcott and Esther came in. They stood in the entry some time. I was in a dark corner behind the stairs where no person could see me.—They talked a long time together. He knocked her hat off. I heard him promise marriage to her the Wednesday following. A day or two before seeing them in the omnibus, I observed Talcott standing outside the door in the Bowery where she worked. She came out to him, took his arm, and they walked up the Bowery till they got to the corner of 4th street, when they went into the house in the back part.—There was a baker's shop in front.

James G. Williams and John Eddington testified to going with Mr. Goulding to Mr. Talcott's place of business one day after Esther left. A marriage notice appeared in the Sun of that day, of Daniel W. Talcott to Esther Goulding. Mr. G. asked him in regard to it. He said he knew nothing about it. Mr. G. asked him where Esther was. He replied that he did not know exactly, but he had known and would know again.—He said he was supporting her. In answer to a question as to why he was supporting her when her father was able to do so, he said he did not wish to say anything about it. He said he had pledged his word to Esther not to tell where she was, and he would not—that they might kill him, but he would die before he would tell.

Daniel W. Talcott personally testified, I have not in my custody, or under my power and restraint, the said Esther Goulding. I have not, at any time prior to, or subsequent to the date of the writ, had the said Esther under my power or restraint. I did not, about 7 weeks since, or at any other time, entice away from the house of Thomas Goulding, the said Esther Goulding, nor had any part or agency in enticing away the said Esther Goulding. I have never confined the said Esther of her liberty at any place or places, or at any time or times.

Judge Ingraham, in deciding the application, yesterday gave an opinion at considerable length. He had hesitated much in regard to the case. There may be good ground for the fears which are entertained by the father in regard to his child, but I doubt very much whether, if she is acting voluntarily in leaving her father's house, a remedy could be afforded under the proper proceeding. If proper evidence is given, (that she is detained by or under the influence of Mr. Talcott,) respondent will be compelled to produce her; but as the case now stands, I know of no remedy, other than such as may be obtained by legal proceedings for damages.

The case was accordingly dismissed, and the fate of the young woman is still involved in doubt.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Hart and Henry James B. Phillips, Esq., acting District Attorney.

FRIDAY, (Dec. 8.)—Sentences.—Romana Yonkers, alias Rosina Yonkers, and Joseph Brandt, alias George Schopp, tried on Wednesday last, and found guilty of stealing \$250 from Mr. Zipp, were each sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of 3 years.

A lad about 18 years of age, named Alonso Burrows, was tried for stealing \$112 from a chisel in the premises of John Foss & Sons, 45 Division street, on Sunday, Nov. 9th. When arrested at the Bowery the steamer \$44 in money, a spy glass, and a pistol, were found in his possession; also a key which he acknowledged gave him access to a certain part of the house where the money was kept. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

John McGuire and Thomas Gould, boys, indicted for a burglary, in breaking into the house of John A. Newbold & Co., cor. of Williams and John streets, and stealing 26 watches, 9 cases of razors, and 50 dozen of penknives, of the value of \$600, entered a plea of guilty. The plea was received, and the accused were ordered to be placed in the House of Refuge.

John Hogan, indicted for having on the 27th of October last, attempted to break into the house of Mr. John Ruthven, of 27 Walker street, with intent to rob the same. Evidence was adduced to show that he was detected in his operations. The jury accordingly found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of 2 years.

Charles O'Leary was tried for embezzling about \$150 worth of jewelry, the property of Mr. Victor Bishop, of No. 15 Main-street Lane, in the month of May last, while in his employ as a steward. Mr. Bishop, from some circumstances or other, was led to suspect his clerk of stealing money, &c., and proceeded to mark sundry pieces of coin that were in the drawer, which subsequently disappeared, the prisoner was searched, and the same were found upon him, and on going to his boarding house, a quantity of jewelry was found there, when he made some confessions, and was taken into custody. On the part of the prosecution, it was also proposed to be shown that certain alleged acknowledgments of guilt had been made by the accused to sundry individuals. This, however, was objected to by counsel for defense, and the evidence against the prisoner, independent of these confessions, not being deemed sufficient, he was acquitted by the jury.

SATURDAY, (Dec. 6.)—Thomas Williams, impaled with John Dunn, was tried for having, on the 3d Oct-

last, broken into a room in the house of Lewis Solomons, No. 250 William street, and stolen about \$300 worth of watches, jewelry, &c., the property of a Mr. Goodman, then residing at the house of Mr. Solomons, and who was attending synagogue at the time of the robbery, which was committed during the afternoon of the day previously referred to. Mr. Solomons testified on the part of the prosecution, that in the course of the afternoon, as he was going up stairs, he met with two persons on the stairs going down, and inquired of them, what they were doing there? They replied, that they had been up to do something—and shortly afterwards it was discovered that the room occupied by Mr. Goodman and his trunk, had been broken open and robbed of their contents, and witness had satisfied that the prisoner was one of the individuals he saw coming down stairs on that occasion. A clerk of Mr. Wood, a dealer in hardware, cutlery, &c., in Chatham street, deposed that a person, whom he believed to be the prisoner, purchased a chisel found in the room, at the store of Mr. Wood, on the 3d of October, and requested witness to saw a piece of the handle off, which he did;—the piece was reserved, and produced in Court, and found to fit the chisel. Mr. Goodman, the owner of the property, being absent from the country, the prosecutrix were unable to show, from personal knowledge of any witness, what amount, if any, had been stolen. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt to commit a petit larceny only, and the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term of 3 months.

In the case of John Dunn, impaled with Williams, a *prosecutrix* was entered by the District Attorney, and the prisoner discharged.

Edward Bennett and Samuel Williams were tried for robbery in the first degree, in having on the night of 28th Oct., attacked, knocked down, and robbed a man named Alzander Clarke, of 129 Orchard street, of \$2 in an alley-way in Bayard st. He met Bennett near 2 o'clock in the morning, at the cor. of Centre and Anthony sts., and Bennett and another asked him to treat them, which he did; and another coming up, he treated him also. He then went to near the cor. of Centre & Franklin st., when they asked him to treat them to oysters, which he did to the amount of 50 cents.—He then went up Franklin st. to Bayard st., where they pushed him into an alley; Bennett knocked him down and held him, while Williams robbed him of \$2, he holding a hand on his mouth; but he cried out, and an officer coming up, found Clarke sitting on the ground in the alley, and Bennett and Williams standing by him, whom, on complaint of Clarke, he arrested. Clarke was scratched and bleeding, and his clothes were soiled, and hat off. The jury found them guilty as charged, and the Court sentenced Bennett, an old offender, for 11 years and 6 months; and Williams, being under 16 years, was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

MONDAY.—It was stated, on the opening of this Court, that W. H. Moore, the absconding Englishman, who stands impaled with those wholesale swindlers, Henry, Coulter, Bartlett, Paige and Beebe, for false pretences, that somebody had obtained \$500 of his money, and had not performed his duty as counsel,—therefore he was not ready for trial. Why was not the name of this lawyer given to the public, as it should have been?

TUESDAY.—The counsel of Coulter, Moor & Beebe put in a plea of demur to indictment against these parties, which are to be argued on Saturday. We have no particular no-ledge on the subject, but trust that no attempt will be made by the counsel for the prosecution to defeat any *et alii* offered by the defense.

Patrick Dwyer and John Mooney were convicted of assault and battery and riot in Seventh street on Sunday, the 5th of October. They were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Patrick Huery was tried for assaulting Luke Garrick, a policeman of the 4th Ward, and acquitted.

WEDNESDAY.—A man, named Hugh McAllen, was arrested for assaulting a lady in one of Kipp & Brown's stages.

THURSDAY.—Joseph Marks, who had escaped from the Penitentiary, was arrested and sent back to the Island.

FRIDAY.—A man, named Michael Hughes, was arrested on a charge of being an escaped convict from King's county jail. He was taken back to Brooklyn and delivered up to the authorities there.

SATURDAY.—An individual, who gave his name Henry J. Hopper, was arrested on Monday night on a charge of stealing a valuable cloak belonging to Remond Becker, from Warren Hall, Warren street. The accused was detained to answer.

SUNDAY.—A man, named Wm. W. Sutton, who is charged with being concerned with others in obtaining goods of various kinds by false pretences, was arrested by virtue of a warrant granted under the Stillwell Act, in favor of Mr. Abel Smith, for upwards of \$500. The accused was detained for examination.

MONDAY.—A man, named Amos Edwards, was arrested for stealing two overcoats and a pair of boots, worth \$44.50, from the cook of the steamer Columbia. He unlocked the cook's room, obtained the articles, hid them under the boilers, and was caught and committed.

TUESDAY.—An Englishman, calling himself William P. Oood, stole a quantity of clothing from 105½ West Broadway. He has escaped.

WEDNESDAY.—A boy named Daniel Kerah, alias Taffy, was arrested for breaking into the house of James Raymond, 96 ½ st. avenue in August last, and stealing property valued at \$150. A silk dress sold by him has been recovered.

THURSDAY.—The Sheriff of Burlington, Iowa Territory, arrested in that city some days since, two men named Cyrus Chase and Rufus Adams, who were detected in passing counterfeit bills of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati. Chase had also in one of his boots, a counterfeited bill on the Planters' Bank of Tennessee.

FRIDAY.—William Covell, formerly second mate of the packet ship Albany, has been arrested for stealing from that vessel a case of silk goods, valued at \$600, and a case of kid gloves, worth \$450. A portion of the goods were found at his house, and on his recent return to this port in the *Frances First*, he was fully committed for trial. He has confessed the theft, and implicated William Dean, the mate of ship Elizabeth Ellen, who has also been committed for trial.

SATURDAY.—Coleman C. May, the lawyer who killed Sheriff McDermott at Appomattox, Va., has been arrested.

SUNDAY.—Warren, the absconding broker or merchant, has returned to Philadelphia from South America.

MONDAY.—Andrew J. McCannon, convicted of the murder of a whole family in Tippin County, Mississippi, was hanged a few days ago.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Richard Richards, a coal dealer at Port Carbon, Pa., has been mysteriously missing since last Friday night week.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Van Valkenburg, of Fulton Co., N. Y., who poisoned her husband by administering arsenic, has been sentenced to be hung on the 24th January.

THURSDAY.—A policeman in Cincinnati had his pocket picked a few evenings ago, while in conversation with one of the light-fingered gentry, with the view of eliciting information from him.

FRIDAY.—George Wells, the person who was indicted for shooting, with an intent to kill, Lewis A. Hall, teller of the Bank of the River Baisen, some time since, has been sentenced to the State Prison for 20 years.

FRIDAY.—Fuller, who shot Allen, the hand on the packet Oondaga, has not been arrested. We learn that his christian name is Harrison, and not Henry as first reported. The reward for his apprehension is \$100.

FRIDAY.—Isaac Murray who killed a negro at work for him some time since, because he insisted on pay in advance, was convicted of manslaughter in Pittsburgh recently, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years.

FRIDAY.—At St. Louis, a poor market woman, who had come 9 or 10 miles in the cold to sell her butter and eggs, took six counterfeit half dollars. She received them from the same person; he having returned to purchase from her three times, on each occasion receiving change in good money. The scoundrel could not be identified.

FRIDAY.—Henry Beiter is in jail at Palmyra, Mo. charged with having decoyed from her parents and home, a daughter of Mr. Gaines, of Sherburn Co. aged about fifteen. Since his arrest search has been made after the young lady, but no traces of her could be found. Fears are entertained that she has either been murdered, or consigned to an ignominious life more dreadful than death itself.

FRIDAY.—The examination of Johnson for the murder of Mrs. Holt, before Judge Kettle, at Binghamton, Greene county, closed on the 2d inst., and resulted in his commitment for trial on the charge for murder. He was afterwards bailed in the sum of \$20,000. Mr. Johnson, giving his own recognizances in the sum of \$10,000, and two sureties of \$5,000 each. The sureties are understood to be Christopher Elbridge and Hazard Lewis—two of the most wealthy men in the county.

FRIDAY.—The greatest excitement prevails at Manchester, N. H., in consequence of the supposed discovery of the murderers of Parker, who, it will be recollect, was inhumanly butchered in that town nearly a year since. It is likely to turn out that several were engaged in the murder, and that the individuals implicated have since been residing in the midst of the community, and that some of them are relatives of Parker, the murdered man. It is thought that some of them may turn State's evidence.

FRIDAY.—A man by the name of Faulk, who was confined in the jail of Barbour county, Alabama, charged with the crime of murder, made his escape on the night of the 20th ult. Another, named Ivey, sentenced to the Penitentiary, broke jail at the same time. It is said that they left behind them four or five, or more, of the finest kind of steel saws, two of them in small frames, and in which all of them could be fitted. With these they sawed off all the iron bars in their way. The prisoners have not been retaken.

FRIDAY.—A small trunk, belonging to the Waltham Bank, containing \$3,700 in bank bills, and \$14,519 in notes and checks, was stolen yesterday morning from the driver's box of the Waltham stage, which left Waltham for this city about half past two o'clock, at Waltham, before the starting of the stage, or before the Waltham and this city. The trunk was to have been left at the Suffolk Bank, and was not missed until the stage reached Wilde's Stage Office, Elm street, when the driver, Mr. Mansur, on looking for it where it had been placed, made the discovery that it had been stolen. The Waltham Bank has, twice a week, sent the trunk in to the Suffolk Bank, with various amounts of money and valuable papers, in the same way. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the property.

FRIDAY.—George Potter, alias James McGraw, was brought up from the Parish Prison, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to show cause why he should not be released from custody, having been charged before Recorder Genois with having attempted to pick a gentleman's pocket at the late Italian Concert, given at the St. Louis Hotel, without due proof, and then being detained in custody as a fugitive from justice from the State of New York. In opposition to the petition filed for his discharge, Mr. Durivage, one of the reporters of the Picayune, was called to the stand. He testified that he had arrived in this city about twenty-two days since; that before leaving New York, he had long been connected with the New York press as reporter; that in the performance of his duties he had attended the Court of General Sessions daily, and knew the prisoner, whom he fully recognized to have been convicted and sentenced in that State for felony, and had heard that the prisoner had been pardoned for that offence by the Governor, on condition that he was to leave the State; that since then he had committed other crimes, for which he had not been tried, and up to the time of his (witness') leaving New York, the prisoner had not been tried, nor had a *writus prosequi* been entered in his case; that on his arrival here, he received a letter, informing him that George Potter had escaped from justice—this letter contained a certified copy of the indictment then pending against Potter; and on learning of the arrest of a man answering to his description, he immediately sought him out, and recognized the man; he had no doubt of his identity.

This witness was closely cross-examined by Messrs. Hutton and Lacy, counsel for the prisoner, but his evidence could not be shaken; and Judge Cannon, just as Mr. Lacy was about addressing the Court, said his mind was made up, and he should remand the prisoner, to await the requisition of the Governor of New York.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

From the Louisville Daily Democrat, of Dec. 22.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—We have observed a paper with the above title, among our exchanges for several weeks. The variety of other things having claims upon our attention, prevented us from noticing, for some time, that it was one of a novel character, and differing essentially from the other numerous papers issued from the prolific press of New York. Its purpose seems to be to furnish police information, and to note the movements of thieves throughout the country. Descriptions are given of the persons, names, and various *aliases* of the most noted pick-pockets, and criminals who are at large, with their whereabouts, so far as can be ascertained, and their modes of committing depredations. Reports are given of all criminal trials of interest, and the wire-working and intrigues of rogues and their associates in defeating the objects of the law, obtaining pardons, &c., are exposed. This is a pretty extensive field, and the editors seemed to have entered upon their labor with seal and vigor. Their sheet has created quite a flutter amongst some of the subordinate myrmidons of the law—old police officers, and others, who have been wont to thrive by operating for the suppression of thievry, pretty much as the British cruisers on the African coast do for preventing the slave-trade—that is, by waiting until they can catch the offenders full-handed, and then sharing the plunder or delivering them up to justice, as it may appear to them the most profitable and the least hazardous. In addition to the multifarious avocations of other editors, those have constituted themselves into an independent branch of the police. They invite notice to be given to them once when property is stolen, and make it a part of their business to search for the lost goods and catch the thieves. They are thus, truly, a great thorn in the sides of all rogues and rascals, nabbing them at home, and advertising all their movements abroad.

It is published weekly by Camp & Wilkes, at 27 Centre street, New York—price 2¢ per annum.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle of Dec. 2d.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—One of the most interesting papers on our exchange list is that *National Police Gazette*, published in New York, and devoted to ferreting out scoundrels. It contains some of the most thrilling narratives of the lives of rascals we have ever read, and is well worth the price of subscription—two dollars per annum.

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The Publishers of the American Edition of the LONDON LANCET take opportunity thus early to apprise the Subscribers of the approaching close of the Second Volume of the work, and to suggest the early renewal of their subscriptions, to commence JANUARY, 1846.

To those individuals who have already extended to the LONDON LANCET their patronage, its contents for the present year are doubtless its highest recommendation. If its importance as a JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE and CRITICISM, or its value as a Repository, embodying the results of the labors of many of the greatest minds the European continent possesses, may be tested by the wide-spread and most gratifying support the American edition has met with, the question is settled equally here as in Britain as to its intrinsic value from its contents, and accessibility from its cheapness, over every contemporary appearing from the Medical Press.

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In the forthcoming volume LIEBIG'S LECTURES ON ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, embodying his valuable recent researches, will be continued. There will also appear, commencing with the January number, a Course of Clinical Lectures on the Causes, Forms, and Treatment of INSANITY, delivered in the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, by Dr. John Conolly, Physician to the Asylum, wherein the subjects of Acute and Chronic Mania, Melancholic Senile Insanity, Idiocy, and Insanity complicated with Epilepsy, Paralysis, and the Puerperal state will be found treated with marked ability, as are also the questions of Removal from Home, and the Construction and General Management of Asylums for the reception and treatment of Insane Persons. Mr. Liston's promised Lectures will be introduced at the appropriate period. An additional phalanx of writers may be also expected, for we find the names of Brodie, Cooper, Travers, Guthrie, Pereira, and Lawrence, among promised future contributors.

The form, size, and departmental arrangement of THE LANCET will not be materially altered. The present size, (quarto,) is allowed to be the best for convenience of binding. Every effort will be made to continue the work in clearness of typography, perplexity of arrangement, and verbal accuracy, as perfect as the original from which it is taken. The forthcoming volume will be printed on entire new type, giving additional beauty to the typographical appearance of this popular work. It will be mailed to subscribers and ready for sale regularly on the first of every month; and as all subscriptions not renewed on or before the first day of January, 1846, will be stricken from the list, the attention of The Lancet's present supporters, as well as its future patrons, is respectfully called to the subject previous to the ushering in of the approaching year.

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——————

EXTRAORDINARY!

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, WHO has PRACTICED thirty years in this city, remarked to a gentleman of the Evening Gazette, the other day, that it was astonishing how Dr. G. Benj. Smith "drove ahead" as he does. He said he had now practiced thirty years, and he could scarcely get along. While Dr. Smith, who has not practiced half that time, employs fourteen hands constantly in his establishment. Well, the truth is, there is no where else to be found such a valuable medicine as the "Improved Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills," and as they always recommended themselves, it is no matter of surprise how the Dr. succeeds. Persons who have never used these pills for Coughs, Colds, Headache and Dyspepsia, should step into the office, 179 Greenwich street, just for curiosity, to see the hands put up pills and hear the recommendations of those who have used them, as they come in for more.

n29—lm

PRICES REDUCED 33 1/3 PER CENT.

102 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MANUFACTORY OF
CHAPMAN'S MAGIC STROP
OF FOUR SIDES.

This celebrated Magic Strop has acquired its great popularity from two causes: its cheapness and its excellence. It is of four sides, one of which is the hone, the others contain compositions for sharpening and giving the keenest edge to the razor. Retailed for 60 cts. 62 1/2 cts. 75 cts. and \$1 each, according to size and outward finish. Prices by the dozen, \$2 50, \$5, \$6, and \$8. A two-side Strop with hone, \$2 50 per dozen, 31 1/2 cts. each

JOHN B. ROCK,
22 Chatham st., (between Chambers & Pearl), N. Y.

CHEAP STORE FOR AMERICAN & ENGLISH
FINE GOLD JEWELRY

of every description.

Gold and Silver Watches by eminent Makers; Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladies, Tongs, Butter Knives, Sucking Tubes, and every other Article in the Silver line. The Silver warranted equal to any sold in the city. Gold and Silver Spectacles and Thimbles; Silver Plated Goods, with rich Silver mountings. Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, too numerous to name here.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES bought at this Store, warranted for twelve months, or exchanged if not approved of; Money in no instance returned.

Clocks and Watches bought or taken in exchange: Every description of Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired by first rate workmen, and warranted. Gold Jewelry made to order, from the finest quality of Gold of superior workmanship, and despatch.

All kinds of Repairing done at a moderate charge. Gold and Silver Bought, or taken in exchange for Jewelry, Watches, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Dirks and Dirk Knives, with and without silver mountings, and a variety of Scissors, Pocket Knives, Tweezers, &c., &c.

English Jewelry and Silver Goods bought to any amount.

n29—lm—h, an—n29

HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY,
No 2 DIVISION STREET;

Established, A. D., 1835,

By the present Proprietor, for the successful treatment of Scrofula, Strictures, Diseases of the Urethra, Nervous Debility, Mercurial Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Gravel, Nodes, Caries, Rheumatism, and all secret Diseases, whether milder or virulent. And from an experience that very seldom fails to the lot of any one physician, he is enabled to warrant a perfect and lasting cure in any and all cases of the above mentioned diseases. The physician should remember that this is the only place in this city where the celebrated Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can be obtained; a medicine never known to fail in curing the very worst forms of that dreadful and alarming disease for which it is adapted. The Dispensary is so arranged, that the physician calling will see no one but the doctor himself, who is in attendance until half past 10, in his private parlors, ready and willing to render relief to all who may give him a call. Hundreds of certificates voluntarily given of cures, some of which are the most astounding cases on record, are open for inspection at the Dispensary, all of which were cured by this medicine. Price, 61 1/2 vials, which is warranted in all cases, or no charge. n11—6m

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

The proprietor of this fine Hotel, formerly known as Gadsby's, but now generally called Coleman's Hotel, desires to return his thanks to his friends and the travelling portion of the community generally, for the favors which they have bestowed upon him since he opened his establishment, and to assure them that he will spare no exertions to render his house worthy of the patronage of which he has already received so liberal a share.

The house having been, during the summer, thoroughly painted and refitted, is now in first rate order for the reception of travellers or residents; and the proprietor respectfully solicits a continuance of past favors on the part of visitors to Washington, or residents during the session of Congress, being confident that they will always find comfortable lodgings, the best on the table that the market affords, and attentive and polite waiters.

S. COLEMAN,
Washington City, September, 1845.

ol—11

WRIGHT'S PRINTING OFFICE,
74 Fulton, cor. Gold street,

INDEPENDENT POLICE OF.

108, No. 46 Centre Street, NEW YORK.—The undersigned most respectfully inform the citizens of New York that they have established an office at the above mentioned place, for the purpose of transacting both Criminal and Civil business. They will devote their undivided attention to the recovery of all kinds of property which has been obtained by False Pretence, Forgery, Burglary, or by any other dishonest means, and are always ready, at a moment's warning, to travel to any part of the United States. They are grateful for the patronage already received, and from their long experience in Police business, feel assured that they will continue to do as they already have done—giving full satisfaction to Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and Citizens generally. They will receive communications from any part of the United States or Europe, and will promptly attend to the same in strict confidence and with dispatch.

GEORGE RELVIA,
WM. B. BARBER,
RANSON BEMAN,

New York, Nov. 1.—1m

ACCORDEONS! ACCORDEONS!

The subscriber offers for sale at 76 Chatham street, a large and splendid assortment of the best finished and fine-toned French Accordions, at wholesale and retail, for cash, at reduced prices. The Accordion is an instrument of uncommon sweetness of tone, and bids fair to become one of the most fashionable and permanent. The following observations by some English writer are so happily and truly expressed, and so conformable with our idea, that we take the liberty of transcribing them:

"This instrument of music is in every way entitled to the notice and patronage of the musical world. It produces the most melodious sounds, and is remarkable for its peculiar sweetness and power of tone; the most difficult passages can be performed on it with taste and delicacy, while the bold swell of the organ, the enchanting tones of the violin, harp, and the delicate strains of the harp are happily united. In the performance of quadrilles, waltzes, and other melodies, it is capable of giving to the different compositions grace and expression, while an accompaniment to the voice, it is allowed for its size and portability to be unrivaled. With qualities so desirable, it might be imagined that some difficulty would attend its performance; on the contrary, although the accordion is calculated to exhibit the superiority of a finished performer, it may be played upon by the most inexperienced learner, who will inevitably, as it were, be taught without any knowledge of the science of music to distinguish the various expressions and passions which music is intended to convey."

GEORGE W. PRATT,
76 Chatham street.

Accordions accurately tuned and repaired at short notice, and warranted correct.

PEASE'S HOREHOUND CANDY.

Those, if any such there be, who think the manufacture of this candy a simple affair, are egregiously mistaken. No less than twenty-five ingredients, each prepared with infinite care, are amalgamated by a peculiar process in this extraordinary compound. Each of these ingredients is in itself valuable, as a remedy for pulmonary complaints, and their curative properties receive the most concentrated form possible before they are combined. In the compound these individualities cannot be detected; in other words, the preparation cannot be analyzed, and therefore the qualities which have from time to time been paraded before the world have borne no resemblance in their composition to the original article. For Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the respiratory organs, it is believed that this preparation has no rival in the whole range of Pharmacy.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, June 22, 1843.

Messrs. J. Pease & Sons:

Gentlemen.—I have used your Horehound Candy and find it gives great relief both to the distress on the chest or lungs, and to the cough which no universally follows.

THOMAS BEILBY,

cor. of Jefferson and South st.

New York, 2d month, 30th, 1843.

Esteemed Friends.—I am no friend to puffing or quacking, but having been cured of a very bad cough and cold by the use of your Compound Horehound Candy, I feel desirous to recommend it to others, that each may give it a fair trial and then judge for himself.

SOLOMON JENNER, Teacher, 75 Henry st.

To John Pease & Sons, No. 45 Division st.

New York, Oct. 26th, 1843.

Gentlemen.—The Horehound Candy you sent me is the best I have used pretty freely; and it is with pleasure I take this occasion to acknowledge its good effects upon my voice and general health. I would most cordially recommend its use to all public speakers.

It clears the voice, and is the best article of the kind I have ever used to cure those diseases of the throat with which speakers are most liable to be affected. Respectfully yours,

JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

To Messrs. J. Pease & Sons, 45 Division st.

Sold wholesale and retail at 45 Division st., 10 Astor House, N. Y.; 224 Broad st., Newark, N. J.; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia; 8 State st., Boston, Mass.; 57 State st., Albany, (10); 142 Baltimore st., Baltimore; Weed & Waters, Troy, N. Y.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Splendid Performances every evening at half past 7 o'clock, and Wednesday & Saturday afternoons at 3. The Manager has engaged the celebrated Scotch

GIANT AND GIANTESS!!

Mr. and Mrs. Randall, who, together, measure over sixteen feet, and weigh upwards of 300 pounds!

making them the largest human beings now living.

They will be seen in the Highland Costume, from 10 o'clock A.M. till 10 P.M.

Also engaged, the living male

ORANG OUTANG!

the very wonder of creation.

Also those beautiful and brilliant

DISSOLVING VIEWS,

together with the following talented performers:

Mr. T. A. WINGEELL,

the renowned Imitator and Drollerist,

Mr. WM. WHITLOCK,

the famous Banjo Player and Negro Singer.

together with Mr. H. S. REAMES, the celebrated

BLIND FIDDLE,

Mr. MERRIFIELD, the popular Comic Singer,

Mr. MERRIFIELD, charming Vocalist and Danseuse.

and Marianne Rockwell, the famous

FORTUNE TELLER.

Admission, 25 cts.; children under 10, 12 1/2 cts.

25 cts. extra to consult the Fortune Teller privately.

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

Prepared from the receipt of the late Dr. Solomon, of Gilhead House, Liverpool, by B. J. Tobias, 41 Mercer street, New York.

This Liniment is so confidently recommended to those suffering from Rheumatism, Lumbo, Cramp, Sprains, Sore-throats, Piles, Spasms, Toothache, Burns, Scalds, Bites, Headaches, Chapt Hands, Stings, Bruises, Stiff-necks, Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, Swelling of the Joints, Chilblains, Cuts, etc., that the money will be refunded in all cases where persons are dissatisfied with it, on a fair trial.

Numerous certificates and references can be seen at 75 West Broadway.

No family having once tried it, will be without it.

For sale at 41 Mercer street and 75 West Broadway.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

and Wild Cherry Bitters, are the only sure remedy

for Dyspepsia and Impurity of the Blood, that has ever been discovered; and their extensive use, with recommendations from the most eminent of the medical fraternity, must assure the afflicted that they possess wonderful merit. They give

LIVE, ELASTICITY, AND VIGOR.

to the system, promote a healthy action, clean the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in the most thorough and effectual manner.

They are the unrivaled and efficacious compound of a

REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM,

121 Fulton street, N. Y. only by J. W. Smith, corner

Fulton and Cranberry sts. Brooklyn.

oil—1m

ANALYTICAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

428 Broadway.

FOUNDED BY

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY,

For Gratuitous Advice on all Diseases.

The success which has attended this practice in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, &c., &c., for years past, needs no further comment.

oil—1m

\$20 REWARD.—Lost on Monday

evening, 10th inst., a white Pointer Dog

liver colored ears, a little mottled on the

back and short tail. Whoever will return the Dog to

178 Barrow street, or at this office, will receive the

above reward.

O. N. CUNNINGHAM.

oil—1m

\$20 REWARD.—Lost on the 18th

March last, a Gold Lever Watch with gold dial, No.

20071, Samuels & Co. maker. The above reward

will be paid for the recovery of the said Watch, upon

application to

P. HEGONE,

158 Greenwich st. cor. Courtland, N.Y.

Families and Ships supplied at the shortest notice.

oil—1m—ann

ST. JEAN'S METALLINE GALVANIC

STRENGTHENING PLASTER,

Impregnated with the electro-magnetic principle.

The most popular remedy ever offered to the public for all nervous disorders, weakness in the joints, pain in the limbs, and

RHEUMATISM.

(See certificates.)

For sale wholesale at No. 2 William street, up stairs;

at the principal office, 66 Chambers street; and by

druggists generally.

n22—1m

\$10 REWARD.—The above

reward will be given for any information by which the following described person, who left his home on Wednesday last, can be discovered. He is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair, black eyes, one of which is glass, (the right eye,) but so nicely imitated as to avoid detection, unless closely examined. He had on when he left home either a green sack or a brown frock coat, with light or dark grey pantaloons. Apply at this office.

n22—1m

\$15 REWARD.—Diamond Ring

lost.—A ring with one large diamond, supposed to have been lost near the cor. of Beach and Varrick streets. Pawnbrokers and jewellers are requested to stop the same, if offered. The above reward will be paid if returned to

H. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co.

John street, fronting Cliff street.

CHEAP

CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

PHILIP GARHARDT,

Fashionable Taylor, 74 West Broadway,

begs to inform his customers and the public, that he

has now on hand an extensive and elegant assortment

of Fall and Winter Goods, and is prepared to execute

all orders in a superior manner and with his usual

despatch, at the most moderate prices. He is prepared

to furnish

Dress and Frock Coats, in the first style, \$12 to \$20.

Overcoats, elegantly finished, twilled lin'g, 14 to 20.

Pantaloons, 4 to 8.

Vests, of all patterns, 2 to 4.

N. B. In making the above articles, the latest style

is always consulted, and the above scale of prices will

be maintained through all the variations of the market.

n15—1m—ann

ENOCHE E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 27 Centre street, near Duane,

Respectfully informs his numerous friends in this

city and elsewhere, that the increase of his profes-

sional business has compelled him to engage the as-

sistance of one of the most accurate attorneys of the

New-York Bar, who will always be found at his office,

in his absence. He therefore solicits a continuance of

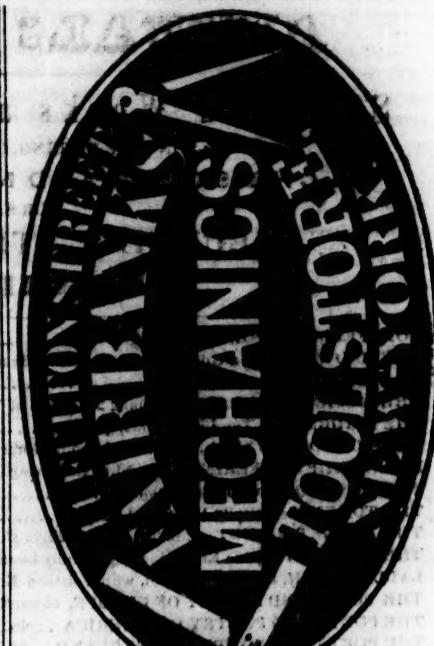
the favors conferred upon him in all cases where his

services are requisite, as his fees will be found to be

reasonable, and all business entrusted to his charge

will be conducted with promptness.

n25—12



The public are respectfully informed that at the above establishment may be found MECHANICS' and ARTIFANS' TOOLS, in almost endless variety. The subscriber having made it his business to ascertain where the best and cheapest implements used by mechanics are produced, and having thus far given great satisfaction to those who have selected from the stock he has collected together, he is induced thus publicly to inform all seeking such an establishment, that they can now find at one place nearly every

branch of business, and, having adopted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, (the only honest system,)